

Race Represents Nothing but the Color of Your Skin

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13th Amendment (1865)
Abolished slavery and involuntary servitude **except for punishment of a crime**

14th Amendment (1868)
Equal protection of the law.
15th Amendment (1870)
Voting rights

War on Drugs Declared by Regan (1982)

Key Terms

- **Institutional Racism**- Institutional racism is the process by which racial oppression is imposed on subordinate racial groups by dominant racial groups through institutional channels.
- **Unconscious Bias**- The idea that someone holds racist views, but is unaware. These are caused through personal background, training, and lack of education.
- **War on Drugs**- The mechanism used to crack down on drugs and crime that is implicitly geared towards African Americans

Institutional

- **Politics** – lose the right to vote effects who get into office
- **Economic** – Loss of income within communities
- **Social** – loss of social capital, loss of benefits from Federal Aid

Implicit Bias

- Discretion left up to not only the police patrolling neighborhoods
- The System is flawed by human error including the courts
- Unfair sentencing

Theoretical Perspective

Although most people feel that racism has ended after the civil rights movement in the 1960's and the election of President Obama that is in fact wrong. Within the system and especially the War on Drugs used as an enforcement tool to continue the discrimination and repression of African American's in this country.

Personal Racism

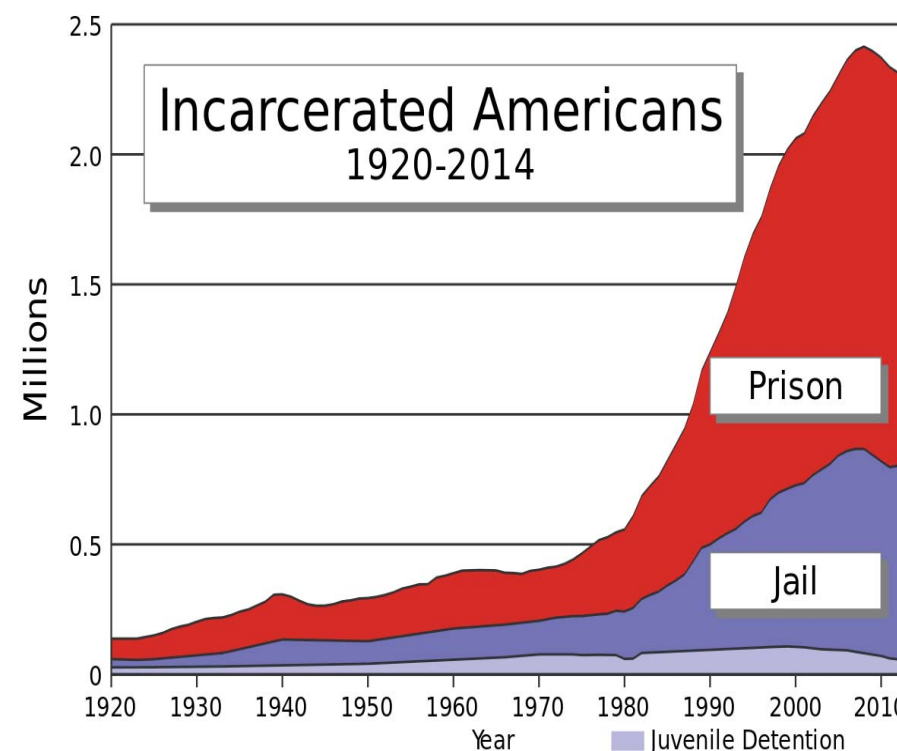
Individuals or informal social groups, governed by behavioral norms that support racist thinking and increase active racism

Narratives

- Bob's story – Racism in the grocery store
- Jamesetta's Story- same class as white friends but cannot obtain a loan
- Bill's Story- Parents educated, could not find jobs

Consequences

- Mass Incarceration of African Americans
- Loss of Influences
- All laws African American's had just gained, would be taken away if they were incarcerated
- Another way to suppress African Americans (2nd Class Citizens)
- Can be accomplished and still face issues
- Even if they were educated, there no jobs available
- Those in power continue to create racial caste system in new ways over and over again
- Low-Self Esteem of individuals constantly being put down



References

Alexander, Michelle. *The New Jim Crow Laws Mass Incarceration in the Age of Colorblindness*. Revised ed., New York, The New Press Michelle Alexander, 2012.
Cole, Juan. "African-Americans Still Struggle for Full Citizenship Rights, Voting Rights." *Informed Comment*, 8 Mar. 2015, www.juancole.com/2015/03/americansstruggleforfullcitizenship.html.
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